British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

What with the raising of the blockade and the bustle consequent upon the revival of trade, the late stock topic of conversation has been nearly forgotten and military operations almost entirely thrown into the shade. Indeed, we believe, no event of importance has occurred since the last published communication of H.E. the Governor. Lavalle is said to have taken up a strong position at a place called Calchin, several leagues from the capital of Santa Fé, where he is surrounded by the troops of the Confederation provisionally under the command of President Oribe; Governor Lopez having, it appears, marched to join his namesake in Cordova, for the purpose of settling the affairs of the Interior. We understand, that a few days since, a force of 1500 troops of the line, comprising Colonel Granada's division of cavalry and Colonel Maza's battalion of infantry, marched from the encampment at Santos Lugares de Rosas in order to join the army of Santa Fé. It is presumed that the presence of this imposing reinforcement will give additional weight to the notification about officially to be made to Lavalle of the treaty of peace concluded beween France and the Republic.

From the Gaceta of Tuesday last.

On the 8th inst., H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, Vice Admiral Baron de Mackau, waited upon H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws.

H. E. the Admiral having taken his seat by the side of H. E. the Governor, at the pressing invitation of the latter, said: "that he had "taken the earliest opportunity in company "with Rear Admiral Dupotet, the Secretary of "Legation Chargé d'Affaires of France and a "number of the officers of his squadron, to offer "H. E. their congratulations on occasion of the "re-establishment of friendly relations between "France and the government of Buenos Ayres;" adding: "that he individually felt highly grati-"fied at an event which he considered mutually "advantageous to the interests of both coun-"tries, and which, he hoped, would greatly con-"tribute to the security, tranquillity and well-"being of this city."

H. E. the Governor, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, replied: "The peace which we "have happily concludad affords me the satis-"faction of evincing my own sentiments of "good-will and those of the Confederation to-"wards France and H. M. the King of the "French.—It likewise affords me the high "pleasure of making the acquaintance of Y.E., "the worthy Minister of France, who, whilst "attending to the honor and interests of your "country, have shewn honorable sympathies to-"wards ours.—I trust that the peace which we "have had the glory of signing will be a per-"manent bond of mutual and cordial friendship "between the enlightened French nation and "the Argentine Confederation.—I am much "obliged by Y. E's wishes for the prosperity "of this country; and I sincerely desire the "glory and happiness of France.—Receiving, "therefore, Y. E's congratulation, I return it "with the most joyful feelings in proof of my "esteem and high consideration."

Upon the conclusion of this address, H. E. Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws gave his hand to H. E. the Minister Baron de Mackau, and they embraced each other—a similar demonstration of cordial friendship following between H. E. and Rear Admiral Dupotet.

In reply to the address of H.E. the Governor, H. E. the Minister said:—"that he joined in the sentiments expressed by H. E., and that he availed himself of this opportunity to return him thanks verbally as he had already done in writing for the excellent reception which himself and officers had met with, owing to the orders of H. E., adding "that never were orders better executed, thanks to the care of M. Arana."

H. E. the Governor having remarked to the Admiral during the course of the conversation, "that he had been at all times animated with the best dispositions towards France and Frenchmen, and that the policy of his government could not but be more and more favourable to them," the Admiral thanked him for this assurance, saying, "that it would be a duty which he would perform with pleasure, to acquaint the King's government with the sentiments that had just been expressed by H. E."

After this solemn, interesting and friendly scene which lasted for an hour and a half, H.E. the Minister took his leave of H. E. the Governor, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws.

At 9 o'clock yesterday evening, H. E. the Governor, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, paid a visit to H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary Vice Admiral Baron de Mackau: H. E. was received with the most noble, kind and cordial expression of friendship. After a cheerful and frank conversation H. E. took his leave of Baron Mackau, the parties evincing the highest mutual satisfaction.

Vice Admiral Baron de Mackau, (with his Aid-de-Camp) came to the beach on Wednesday last at mid-day in his carriage with the usual cavalry escort, and immediately embarked in his barge for the outer roads. He made but a short stay there and returned to shore. His carriage was in waiting which conveyed him to his residence at the fort. It is said that "A Commission" composed of three individuals from the government at Montevideo to the Admiral, arrived in the French war steamer Tonnerre, and that the object of the Admiral's voyage was to visit them.

Festival of Saint Martin, principal Patron of Buenos Ayres.

This anniversary occurred on the 11th inst., to which was conjoined that of the 9th of July, (the day of the Independence) which had been deferred on account of unfavourable weather. Events combined to give great eclat to the scene, viz:—the peace with France, the visit of the French Admirals, the number of vessels in port, the associations connected therewith and the extreme beauty of the weather. The government procession at the Cathedral, consisted of the Delegate Governor, the Minister of Finance, the government Aids-de-Camp (General Corbalan and Colonel Rodriguez), Generals Mancilla, Rolon, Vidal, Gregorio Paz, F. Heredia, and other officers civil and military.—Dr. Medrano Bishop of the Diocese officiated at High Mass, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Felipe Elortondo y Palacios. The congregation was numerous, and included a number of French officers, Admiral Dupotet (we are told) was also present. The troops in the Plaza de la Victoria consisted of about 3000 men of all arms, under the command of General Soler. There were also about 300 cavalry composed of individuals of the *Sociedad Popular Restauradora*, commanded by Colonel Salomon. The troops when returning to their quarters defiled in front of the private residence of the Governor proprietary Don Juan Manuel de Rosas. Three salutes of 21 guns each were fired from the fort. The obelisk in the Plaza de la Victoria was decorated.—Around it, were pilasters with laurel wreaths and flags, and in the plaza there were 'roundabouts' and *rompe cabezas* for the amusement of the *muchachos*. A profusion of flags were displayed in the town on the 10th and 11th, which with the public offices and plaza de la Victoria were illuminated on those evenings. In front of the Police office the French flag was entwined with the Argentine. The illumination of the obelisk and the powerful light which streamed from the pilasters had a good effect. The fire works in the Plaza on the evenings of the 10th and 11th were really excellent.—One of them on the latter evening represented a portico of the doric order. Another was truly ingenious, although it caused considerable dismay among the female portion of the spectators:—it was a shower of fire which bent its way a few feet from the ground, to a considerable distance

"Like Israel's pillar, chasing night from heaven."

The rockets were numerous and of the first order—those which exploded in the air producing a profusion of beautiful lights were loudly cheered by the boys. We repeat that Buenos Ayres has never possessed so celebrated a Pyrotechnician as at the present moment. He is decidedly first rate. Two bands of music were stationed near the Cabildo and the Plaza was well attended. A number of ladies graced it and the balconies around. In that of Don Miguel Riglos in the morning of the 11th were Commodore Sulivan, Captains Preston, Freemantle, &c.

Official Documents.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

Buenos Ayres, November 6th, 1840.—
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation—

H. E. the Vice Admiral Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of the French, Baron de Mackau, having informed the government, that in conformity with his instructions he had appointed the Secretary of Legation Carlos Lefevre de Becour, to be Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* and Consul General of France to this Republic, the government charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, has ordered and decreed—

Art. 1. The Secretary of Legation Charles Lefevre de Becour, is recognised in the character of Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* and Consul General of France.

2. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.

A note dated 23rd ult., to H. E. the Governor Juan Manuel de Rosas, from Don Juan Vendrell y Vivot, states that he places at his disposal for the service of the State 60,000 dollars currency, in order to carry on the war against the recreant unitarians—adding, that he (the donor) is a Spaniard by birth, yet he loves this country as if it were his own, he having acquired a fortune in it, and it being the country of his wife and children.

The government returned thanks to Señor Vendrell y Vivot on the 4th inst., and also on the 6th to Don Mariano Baudrix, for supplies furnished gratis to the hospital at Dolores in value 817 dollars currency.

Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, had a dinner party and in the evening a *tertulia* at his residence on the 6th inst.—There were present at the former—

Don Felipe Arana (Delegate Governor), Don Manuel Insiarte (Minister of Finance), Don Eduardo Lahitte, Vice Admiral Baron de Mackau, Rear Admiral Dupotet, M. Charles Lefevre de Becour, General Guido, Don F. C. Belaustegui, Señor Lima Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil to Bolivia, and Commodore Sullivan.

At the latter—(besides the dinner party.)

Doña Manuela Rosas, daughter of H. E. the Governor. Dona Pascuala Belaustegui de Arana and daughter Doña Mercedes, Doña Mercedes Fuentes de Rosas, Doña Carmen Quintanilla de Alvêar and her daughters Doña Joaquina and Virginia, Doña Carlota Alvear de Peralta, Dona Pilar Spanó de Guido, Doña Damacia Carreras de Belaustegui, Doña Maria Antonia Belaustegui, Doña Agustina Rosas de Mancilla, Doña Maria Soriano de Diaz and her daughters Alsira, Fatima and Micaela, the Señora de Lima, Doña Bernardina Martinez and daughter, Mrs. Macdonnel, &c.

General Lucio Mancilla, Don Antonio Diaz (Minister of War and Finance of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay), Señor Lisboa, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil, the Attaché of the Brazilian Legation, Señor Aldao, Don Vicente Peralta, Don Daniel Guido, Don Tomas Guido, the Aids-de-Camps of Admiral Mackau, Commodore Ridgely, Captain Ogden of the United States ship Decator, and other officers of that ship, Captain Preston of H. B. M's ship Stag, Captain Freemantle of H. B. M's ship Clio, and other British naval officers, Mr. Ousely, &c.

We received by H. B. M's brigantine Fawn, London papers to 2nd September, Paris to 31st August. The following extracts are from *The Times* of 2nd September.

The Paris papers of yesterday are, in respect of the Eastern question, little more than echoes of *The Times* of Saturday last. Their tone is more than ever pacific; the exertions of the government to place the army and navy and the defensive works of France in a formidable state were incessant.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 28th ult., announces the departure of the British and Austrian squadrons for the west of Syria.

A Republican dinner, at which 6,000 men were present, took place on Monday near Paris. After several unequivocal toasts and sentiments were uttered and songs were sung, the company dispersed about 8 o'clock p. m. The government had made ample preparation to repel any disorders that might have ensued, but the parties separated without committing any species of disturbance.

THE LONDON TREATY.

(From the French papers.)

The *Journal des Debats* says that the great question of peace or war occupies all men's minds. Some persons consider that the government is not preparing for war with sufficient activity. Others, and the greater number, by a sort of instinct rather than through judgment, believe firmly that peace will be preserved.—The treaty of London is composed of two questions—the Eastern and the European question. The latter is by far the most serious. From Syria it transports the field of battle to the Rhine. From a quarrel between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt it becomes a war of principles between France and the other civilized Powers, and through an incredible perversion of affairs, it is the Powers who have every thing to lose by this war and nothing to gain who will bear the consequences of it. Austria and Prussia still more than France have an interest in the integrity of the Ottoman empire. Prussia does not want a road to India through Syria, and Austria knows well that it is not she who will inherit Constantinople. Nevertheless the treaty of London having bound Austria and Prussia to England and Russia in case of a European war, France would carry her arms to their frontier. France does not wish for war, but if the other Powers force her she will declare it; but if, on the contrary, the allied Powers, by their wisdom and moderation, succeed in avoiding it, they will have obtained a great triumph for civilization over barbarism.

The *Revue de Paris* asserts that the French Ambassador had an interview both in London and at Windsor with King Leopold. He assembled Lord Palmerston, Baron Bulow, and the Chevalier de Brunow, and from those amicable conferences a plan of a note was adopted to be addressed by the English Cabinet to the French, in which it would be said that England never intended to exclude France from the Eastern question. The treaty of the 15th of July is not in any manner to be considered a threat against France, but as a manner of interrogating Mehemet Ali, and asking him what he intends to do. It was likewise proposed to assemble a congress at Vienna, where the French government would be admitted, and afterwards a definitive treaty would be signed at Constantinople.

The *Courrier Français* says that the reports alluded to by the *Revue de Paris* do not appear to be perfectly correct: that no note has been yet addressed to the French Ministry. As to a congress to arrange the question, France could not take part in one until she saw the possibility of her views prevailing, which are moderate, and above all impartial.

The *National* is of opinion that war is inevitable, and for this reason—that an attempt will be made by the allied Powers to coerce the Pacha of Egypt, and that this attempt will produce war, because the French government would accomplish its own destruction if it were to remain inactive during this attack. War, therefore, it says, will be the conclusion of all that is now passing, because Russia wishes for war; the English government wishes for war; Austria and Prussia are incapable of resisting the movement, and France cannot recede without compromising her dignity, her strength, her greatness, and her future existence.

The *Presse* denies in the strongest terms that the King ever used the language to the Ambassador of Austria or Prussia attributed to him by the *Univers*, and says that it was a calumny invented by certain journals in the Ministers' interest to persuade the world that M. Thiers was not the only impediment to the peace of Europe, and that the same writer who invented the terms, "The King reigns and does not govern," and "the Ministry does not sufficiently cover the King's responsibility," now bring forward the King's name to cover M. Thiers, and to keep him in office.

The *Courrier Français* proposes a new plan for settling the Eastern question. It says that the true difficulty of the question is neither at Constantinople nor in Syria, but at Suez. Let a free, accessible, and practicable road be opened across the isthmus, so that the English, after having given their Indian commerce this direction, need never fear being disturbed in it, and then it will be seen that their strange affection for the Ottoman Porte will vanish, and peace between Egypt and Turkey will be easily effected. There are but three ways to accomplish this object—either to allow the English to establish themselves at Suez, or to declare war to prevent them from establishing themselves, or to create a neutral road, over which all nations may travel. To deliver up the isthmus of Suez to England would be a baseness of which Europe, and particularly France, could never be guilty. To make war is of doubtful result for every party, and the advantages to be derived from war are not worth the sacrifices attending it. To declare the isthmus neutral ground would not offer any disadvantage, and according to Clot Bey, Mehemet Ali is perfectly ready to undertake the works which would accomplish an extraordinary commercial revolution for the advantage of all nations. This is a grand idea, which the diplomatists would develope if they had less contracted views, and which plan events will sooner or later accomplish, but after sad catastrophes and immense losses.

From the Morning Chronicle.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

The *National* argues that it is the interest of England not to defer the war, because the French marine, though formidable, is not near so formidable as it will be, and because the French hold of Africa is precarious; in fine, that we (the English) ought to lose no time in crushing the French navy ere it comes to rival ours. These writers make a most enormous mistake when they infer what the feelings of Englishmen are from their own. There is a very limited and narrow-minded class of French who entertain sentiments of hatred to England. There is no class of English who condescend to hate the people of any other country; and as to any of our statesmen entertaining the idea of crushing the French or their navy, the idea is merely ridiculous. England could, no doubt, crush the French navy, though the French would defend themselves with their wonted and unquestionable gallantry. But what should we gain by driving the French momentarily from the sea? Peace must come some time or another; and in ten years of peace the French could build and fit out just as many vessels as they have now. Thus the stupid and malignant policy of crushing a neighbouring navy would have to be done over again every twenty years. But neither the English nor their statesmen are animated by any such petty feelings. The power of the French, or of any nation at sea, depends not on the actual number of vessels, but on the resources in men, as well as material, for a prolonged naval war. A pacific and equitable policy, a due respect for the feelings and interests of its neighbours as well as for its own, developement of its industry and commercial relations, these would far more increase the naval resources of either or of any country than the making a parade of a large fleet, or issuing ordonnances for the raising of extra fleets.—The more France talks war, and makes war, by so much does she diminish her real resources for a serious conflict. We don't believe in the conflict, and we have certainly no interest to engage in it unless it be forced on us. We do not hate the French, or envy the French. On the contrary, if the French nation, army, navy, and influence did not exist, we should do our utmost to create them, in order to preserve the balance of power throughout the world. Let not our neighbours run away, then, with the stupid idea that we want to crush their navy.—A navy in proportion to the commercial trade of a country cannot be crushed. Let the French and the Russians multiply their military navy as they please. Their doing so shows a consciousness of weakness, not of strength.—But we Englishmen will take good care that, whether a country has its forty or its twenty ships of the line, it shall not for that have a voice more influential than comes to its due and equal share in the arrangement of the political affairs of Europe. Russia does not pretend to have everything her own way in the East; nor does England; nor shall France.

The attempt of Prince Louis to create a revolution in France is thus related in Bell's Weekly Messenger.

The mad and mischievous attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon, seems to be a mere repetition of the like act of madness in Murat, King of Naples, who landed in Sicily with about twenty or thirty companions, and was immediately arrested by company of soldiers on the spot, and having been brought to a court-martial the same day, was shot under his sentence within 24 hours. No one better deserves the same fate than Prince Louis Napoleon, though we doubt much whether the French government is sufficiently stable to resort to an act of such rigour. Every possible means of dealing with him is beset with difficulties; if they shoot him, they exasperate all the friends of the late dynasty, who are still very numerous, to retaliate upon the persons of Louis Philippe and his family; and unhappily the spirit of regicide and private assassination still exists in an alarming degree in the debased and irreligious Parisian populace. If they imprison this young madman, he remains as a rallying-post for future discontent. If they send him to America, he may return at will, and repeat his like mad attempt. As the particulars of this act of folly and wickedness are fully related in the following columns of our paper, it is needless to repeat them in this place, except that the attempt appears to have been made with fifty-six followers only; that these followers were embarked on board a British steamer in the dress of private men, but upon reaching Boulogne had all come upon deck in regimentals, some as lancers, some as general officers, some as private soldiers, with an oil-skin covering on their hats, with the number 40 painted in front, that being the regiment which at Strasburgh had formerly identified itself so seriously in the cause of Louis Napoleon.—Their object was soon made evident. The ship's boat was lowered, and the whole company landed in three trips. Before the Prince left the vessel he ordered the captain to cruise off the coast, but to keep close in to Boulogne, and

have a boat ready manned to come off for them should they signalise to that effect. When all had landed they marched into the town by the Place Navarin, Rue des Carreaux, Rue Simoneau, into the Grande Rue, shouting "Vive l'Empereur," the prince carrying his hat on the point of his sword and waving it in the air; from the Grande Rue they made their way by the Rue de la Lampe to the Caserne, and roused the small body of troops of the line that perform duty here. The soldiers awakened, and seeing themselves surrounded by general officers, knew not what to make of the scene. They were, however, soon made to comprehend that a revolution was on foot, that Louis Philippe was dethroned, that all France was roused in favour of their Emperor, Louis Napoleon, and that they must arm to march forthwith upon Paris. As some were preparing to obey, their captain, who had been awakened by the noise, rushed in among them, and restored their wavering loyalty by shouting "Vive le Roi." High words and a scuffle ensued between him and Prince Louis, when the latter drew a pistol and fired; unfortunately the ball shattered the under jaw of a poor soldier who was endeavouring to separate them, and the whole party, finding that the soldiers were lukewarm, that the officers were faithful, and that nothing was to be done there, precipitately quitted the Caserne, and retired to the port. Within two hours the greater part were either prisoners in the citadel, shot, or dispersed. They made no stand after leaving the Caserne. Some made their way with the eagle to the Napoleon column, some with the prince hastened to the sea side, and signalled for a boat from the steamer. Unfortunately for them, too many got into it, and it upset. The prince with three or four others swam for the steamer, and had a narrow escape of being drowned. During their absence, however, affairs had changed on board the steamer. M. Pollet, the harbour-master, by order of the mayor, had proceeded with a dozen Custom-house officers in a boat, and taken possession of it; it was fortunate for the prince they did so, for in returning into the harbour they found him almost exhausted, clinging to the buoy, about the eighth of a mile from the shore. He was taken on board, and with him Colonel Vaudrey. In escaping from the shore they had narrowly avoided being shot; several balls passed close to the prince, and several of his followers were wounded, and sunk to rise no more.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on Monday last.

Vessels and Captain's Names.	Tons.	*Consignees.*	*Destinations, &c.*
British.			
Brig Tartar, Horatio Edwards	189	Henry and George Dowse	
Brig Emerald, J. Varty	245	Parlane, Macalister & Co.	
Brig Sarah Mil's, James Maychell	174	Best Brothers	
Barque Montagu, George Craib	334	Briscoe, Steward & Co	
Barque John Souchay, Henry Williams	234	Best Brothers	
Brig Reward, William Salmon	279	Dowdall and Lewis	
Brig Tintern, Martin Morris	258	John B. Prelig	
Brig Scotsman, Thomas Carmichael	184	Dowdall and Lewis	
Brig Alciope. William Bennett	199	Briscoe & Co	
Brig Wilton Wood, Matthew Russell	243	Best Brothers	
Brig Emma, John Percival	174	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co	
Brig Alarm, Thomas Leader Stewart	219	Mohr and Ludovici	
Barque Good Luck. William Payne	232	John B. Prelig	
Brig Flora, Henry D. Putron	167	Kemsley, Greenway & Co	
Brig Eliza, Henry Cooper	170	Mohr and Ludovici	
Brig Corsair, John Greig	231	Mohr and Ludovici	
Brig William Sorlie, James Frame	174	Alfred Barber	
Brig Astrea, John Stobie	208	Alfred Barber	
Barque Lancashire Witch, Thomas Cumming	195	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co	
Brig Fame, Richard Bird Pringle	155	Parlane, Macalister & Co	
Barque Mary and Ann, Luke Bruce	262	Brownell, Stegman & Co	
Brig Petrel, William Turcan	336		
Schooner Gondola, James Byers	166	Rennie, Macfarlane & Co	
Barque Matthew Plummer, James Nicoll	296	Best Brothers	
Brig Auckland, James Richardson	265	Parlane, Macalister & Co	
Brig Forth, Robert Glen	151		
American.			
Barque Chalcedony, J. E. A. Todd	214	Daniel Gowland & Co	
Brigantine Fair American, E. Rowe	148	Daniel Gowland & Co	
Brig Cadet, Edward Babson	207	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
Barque Cuba, Elias E. Davidson	242	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
Brig Whig, Pearson Baldwin	221	Daniel Gowland & Co	
Brig Clitus, James Anthony	191		
French.			
Barque Duchesse d'Orleans, Paul Adam	216	Seris & Co	
Barque Printemps, Henri C. Fouchet	220	Kemsley, Greenway & Co	
Barque Henri and Louise, Paul Gautier	192	Bartholomew Herand	
Brig Jeune Bathilde, Pierre C. Latorzee	163	Blanc and Constantin	
Ship Clio, Eugene Harrouard	249	Rousse and Hardoy	
Brig Twentythird May, Arnaud Dubertraud	166	Blanc and Constantin	
Belgian.			
Brig Sophia Dorotea, Bonninge	179		
Barque Magallan, L. Meyer	252		
Barque Louisa, Stephen Lauss	250	Bunge, Hutz & Co	
Oldenburgh.			
Brig Sophia, Martin Addicks	200	Bunge, Hutz & Co	
Swedish.			
Brigantine Felix, H. E. Ehlert	173	Charles R. Horne	
Barque Princess Josephine, S. N. Moller	249	Brownell, Stegmann & Co	
Brig Svea, George Godberson	276		
Barque Lisette, H. P. Brinck	289		
Hamburgh.			
Ship Sophia, Mathias Wilkins	282	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	
Brig Ampythrite, J. J. Arends	180	Bunge, Hutz & Co	
Brig Johannes, Johannes Peter Gagzo	160	J. J. Klick & Co	
Sardinian.			
Polacre Siempre lo Mismo, Agustin Ferrara	208	Jacinto Caprile	
Barque Aurora, Manuel Vapallo	274	Jacinto Caprile	
Barque Paulina, Juan Corbetto	256	Felipe Llavallol	
Barque Bella Emileta, Geronimo Sicardy	264	Thomas Gowland	
Brig Maria Teresa, Bernardo Ballarino	132	Felipe Llavallol	
Polacre Capriciosa, Santiago Copello	172	Jacinto Caprile	
Spanish.			
Polacre Minerva, Juan Domenech	140	Felipe Llavallol	
Brig Loreto, Estevan Villalonga	142	Rezabal Brothers	
Bremen.			
Brig Meta, H. Halenbersk	132	Zimmermann, Frazier & Co	

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. **Corvette Alcmene, 30 guns, Captain Lecointe, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Ange-René-Armand De Mackau.**

Brig Boulonnaise, 4 guns. Joseph Polydore Eugene Jules Rolland de Chabert, Lieut. Commanding.

Brig Cygne, 22 guns.

Brig Cuirassier, 18 guns.

BRITISH. **Ship Stag, 46 guns, Captain William Preston, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Thomas Ball Sulivan, C. B.**

Ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie.

Brig Clio, 16 guns, Captain Stephen Grenville Fremantle.

Brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth.

AMERICAN. **Corvette Decatur, 16 guns, Captain Henry W. Ogden, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Charles Goodwin Ridgely.**

Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

BRAZILIAN. **Barque Twentyninth August, 18 guns, Captain Antonio Feiix Correa de Mello.**

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

November 7.—Wind N.

Arrived, American brig Cadet, 207 tons, Edward Babson, from Montevideo 4th inst., tobacco, &c., to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American barque Cuba, 242 tons, Elias E. Davidson, from Montevideo 4th, general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American brig Whig, 221 tons, Pearson Baldwin, from Montevideo 5th, salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

Hamburgh ship Sophia, 282 tons, Mathias Wilkins, from Montevideo 3rd, salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Sardinian polacre Siempre lo Mismo, 208 tons, Agustin Ferrara, from Montevideo 4th, in ballast, to Jacinto Caprile.

British brig Tintern, 258 tons, Martin Morris, from Montevideo 4th, salt, to John B. Prelig.

British brig Scotsman, 184 tons, Thomas Carmichael, from Montevideo 3rd, to Dowdall and Lewis.

British brig Alciope, 199 tons, William Bennett, from Montevideo 5th, salt, to Briscoe, Twyford & Co.

British brig Wilton Wood, 243 tons, Matthew Russell, from Montevideo 5th, wine, to Best Brothers.

British brig Emma, 174 tons, John Percival, from Glasgow 16th August, general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

British barque Good Luck, 232 tons, William Payne, from Montevideo 5th, salt, to John B. Prelig.

British brig Alarm, 219 tons, Thomas Leader Stewart, from Montevideo 4th, salt, to Mohr and Ludovici.

British brig Creole, 282 tons, William Stevenson, from Montevideo 4th, salt, to Best Brothers.

H. B. M's brig Grecian, 16 guns, Captain William Smyth, from Montevideo 6th.

H. B. M's brig Camelion, which sailed yesterda, was in sight this morning.

November 8.—Wind E. strong in the evening with heavy rain.

Arrived, American brig Clitus, 191 tons, James Anthony, from Montevideo 4th, wine, to order.

British brig Flora, 167 tons, Henry D. Putron, from Montevideo 5th, salt, to Kemsley, Greenway & Co.

British brig Eliza, 170 tons, Henry Cooper, from Montevideo 4th, salt, to Mohr and Ludovici.

British brig William Sorlie, 174 tons, James Frame, from Montevideo 5th, in ballast, to Alfred Barber.

British brig Astrea, 208 tons, John Stobie, from Montevideo 5th, in ballast, to Alfred Barber.

British barque Lancashire Witch, 195 tons, Thomas Cumming, from Montevideo 6th, in ballast, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

British brig Fame, 155 tons, Richard Bird Pringle, from Montevideo 7th, iron, &c., to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Oriental schooner Juana Maria, 23 tons, S. Elge, from Montevideo 6th, yerba, to order.

Belgian brig Sophia Dorotea, 179 tons, Bonninge, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to order

Belgian barque Magallan, 252 tons, L. Meyer, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to order.

Belgian barque Louisa, 250 tons, Stephen Lauss, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Sardinian barque Aurora, 274 tons, Manuel Vapallo, from Montevideo 6th, wine, to Jacinto Caprile.

Sardinian barque Paulina, 256 tons, Juan Corbetto, from Montevideo 6th, wine, to Felipe Llavallol.

Sardinian barque Bella Emileta, 264 tons, Geronimo Sicardy, from Montevideo 6th, wine, to Thomas Gowland.

Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, 132 tons, Bernardo Ballarino, from Montevideo 6th, wine, to Felipe Llavallol.

French ship Clio, 249 tons, Eugene Harrouard, from Montevideo 5th, general cargo, to Rousse and Hardoy.

French brig Twentythird May, 166 tons, Arnaud Dubertraud, from Montevideo 5th, general cargo, to Blanc and Constantin.

Swedish barque Princess Josephine, 249 tons, S. N. Moller, from Montevideo 6th, wine, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

Oldenburgh brig Sophia, 200 tons, Martin Addicks, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

H. B. M's brigantine Fawn, (packet) Lieut. John Foote, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult., Montevideo 7th inst., with the mail of the packet Lapwing, from Falmouth 4th September.

Passengers from Montevideo, Mr. Thomas Hughes, ——Bento(Clergyman), and a negress.

November 9.—*Wind S. W.*

Arrived, British barque Mary and Ann, 262 tons, Luke Bruce, from Montevideo 6th, general cargo, to Brownell, Stegmann & Co.

British brig Petrel, 336 tons, William Turcan, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to order.

British schooner Gondola, 166 tons, James Byers, from Montevideo 7th, in ballast, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

British barque Matthew Plummer, 296 tons, James Nicoll, from Montevideo 6th, in ballast, to Best Brothers.

British barque John Cock, 246 tons, George Beck, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

British brig Auckland, 265 tons, James Richardson, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to Parlane, Macalister & Co.

Spanish polacre Minerve, 140 tons, Juan Domenech, from Montevideo 7th, wine, to Felipe Llavallol.

Sardinian polacre Capriciosa, 172 tons, Santiago Copello, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to Jacinto Caprile.

Oriental brigantine Active, 121 tons, Robert Hyne, from Montevideo 7th, yerba, to Eduardo Freyer.

Swedish brig Svea, 276 tons, George Godberson, from Montevideo 7th, general cargo, to order.

Swedish barque Lisette,289 tons, H. P. Brinck, from Montevideo 7th, in ballast, to order.

Danish brig Eolus, 200 tons, John Jansen, from Montevideo 6th, in ballast, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Bremen brig Meta, 132 tons, H. Halenbersk, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Hamburgh brig Ampythrite, 180 tons, J. J. Arends, from Montevideo 7th, in ballast, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Danish brig Edward, 200 tons, C. Smidt, from Montevideo 5th, salt, to J. J. Klick & Co.

Hamburgh brig Johannes, 160 tons, Johannes Peter Gagzo, from Montevideo 6th, to J. J. Klick & Co.

Spanish brig Loreto, 142 tons, Estevan Villalonga, from Montevideo 6th, wine, to Rezaval Brothers.

British brig Forth, 151 tons, Robert Glen, from Montevideo 6th, salt, to order.

Sailed, United States corvette *Marion*, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro.

She got aground near Point Indio on the 29th ult., on her passage hither from Montevideo, but got off again on the following day after throwing some of her guns, &c., overboard.

November 10.—*Wind S. S. W.*

Arrived, American brig Russian, 220 tons, Dean Swift Read, from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

Spanish brigantine Ninfa, 82 tons, Pablo Carrou, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Llavallol.

Spanish barque Barcelonesa, 220 tons, Juan Maritan,fromMontevideo 7th, wine, to Llavallol.

Spanish brig Esperanza, 175 tons, Rafael Neto, from Montevideo 7th, general cargo, to Llavallol.

Spanish brig Virgen de Gracia, 160 tons, Gabriel Cardona, from Montevideo 7th, general cargo, to Llavallol.

Spanish brig Globo, 180 tons, Guillermo Cardell, from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to Llavallol.

Spanish barque Paquete Iberia, 190 tons, Fernando Pastorino, from Montevideo 7th, general cargo, to Manuel Saenz de la Maza.

Spanish barque Union, 220 tons, Vicente de la Torre, from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to Llavallol.

Sardinian brig Incas, 186 tons, Juan Ghersi, from Montevideo 7th, general cargo, to Blanc and Constantin.

Belgian brig Hirondelle, 132 tons, A. Cordier, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Bunge, Hutz & Co.

Tuscan barque Cleopatra, 225 tons, Peter Shepherd, from Montevideo 8th, in ballast, to order.

French brig Bonne Sophie, 207 tons, Julio Martinez, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Rousse & Hardoy.

French brig Yucatu, 168 tons, Himen, from Montevideo 7th, wine, to Rousse and Hardoy.

French ship Duvivier, 209 tons, Giraud, from Montevideo 7th, wine, to Seris & Co.

French barque Universal, 267 tons, Vingner, from Montevideo 7th, in ballast, to Seris & Co.

Brazilian brig Pensamiento, 225 tons, Juan Cardoso de Sousa, from Montevideo 6th, yerba, to J. S. Monteiro.

British barque Mary Lloyd, 307 tons, John Donaldson, from Montevideo 8th, tobacco, &c., to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British brig Molsom, 213 tons, Henry Wright, from Montevideo 7th, with 97 pipes tallow, 4790 horns and 1230 salted hides, to Dowdall and Lewis.

British barque Pampero, 267 tons, John Roberts, from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British brig Yarmouth, 131 tons, William Forsyth, from Montevideo 8th, salt, to order.

British brigantine Colombian Packet, 170 tons, Edwin Garrett, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

British barque Fortitude, 251 tons, George Arbuthnot, from Montevideo 8th, 150 tons coal, to Thomas Gowland.

British brig Frisk, 182 tons, William Whiteway, from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

British brig Catherine, 212 tons, William Whiteway, Jun., from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to Rennie, Macfarlane & Co.

American barque Waban, 268 tons, William Bartlett, from Montevideo 8th, salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American barque Drymo, 261 tons, E. Carter, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Jacob C. Flint.

American brig George, 263 tons, Bruce, from Montevideo 7th, in ballast, to Jacob C. Flint.

American brig Elizabeth, 171 tons, Edward Wilson, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Jacob C. Flint.

American barque Arethusa, 320 tons, G. Baxter, from Montevideo 8th, salt, to Daniel Gowland&Co.

American brig Tuskar, 247 tons, Freeman Bangs, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co,

American brig Ganges, 244 tons, Thomas Leach, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to order.

American brig Nabob, 276 tons, Page, from Montevideo 7th, salt, to Daniel Gowland & Co.

American ship William Penn, 311 tons, Colman, from Montevideo 8th, salt, to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

American ship York, 433 tons, Scott, from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to O. J. Hayes & Co.

French brig of war Dassas, 20 guns.

French corvette Camille, 20 guns.

French barque of war Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier.

French brig of war Sylphe, 20 guns.

French brigantine of war Vigilante, 8 guns.

French war steamer Tonnerre, 5 guns, Lieut. Agustin Duterte—all from Montevideo.

Sailed, British barque John Cock, George Beck, for Montevideo.

British brig Creole, William Stevenson, for Montevideo.

National schooner Star of the South, with troops for Martin Garcia.

November 11.—*Wind N. N. W.*

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, from Montevideo 10th. She sailed again at night for Montevideo.

November 12.—*Wind E.*

Arrived, French brig of war Cerf, 20 guns, from Montevideo.

American brig Metamora, 163 tons, Elias Elwell, from Montevideo 8th,general cargo,to Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

November 13.—*Wind N. N. E.*

Arrived, British brig Philomela, 237 tons, Joseph Sprot, from Montevideo 11th, general cargo, to Best Brothers.

British brig Ann, 266 tons, Thomas Williamson, from Montevideo 11th,general cargo, toDickson&Co.

British brig Floraville, 200 tons, J. Mackinney, from Montevideo 10th, in ballast, to order.

Dutch barque Snellheid, 230 tons, F. F. Visser, from Montevideo 11th, gen. carn,to Bunge,Hutz&Co.

Spanish polacre Iris, 106 tons, Miguel Julia, from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to ThomasGowland.

Spanish polacre San Antonio, 80 tons, Buenaventura Austrich, from Montevideo 8th, general cargo, to Rezabal Brothers.

Sardinian brig Leonida, 181 tons, Dasso Giacomo, from Montevideo 12th, general cargo, to order.

Sailed, French brig of war Dassas, 20 guns, for Montevideo.

The bustle attendant upon so many vessels arriving, prevents our Marine List from being so accurate in point of dates, &c., as we could wish it to be, and for the same reason our list of vessels in port only comes down to Monday last.

The flag of France is displayed every day at the fort in conjunction with that of this Republic in honor of the abode there of Admirals Mackau and Dupotet. The Admirals had a very agreeable *tertulia* on the night of Wednesday last, at which a number of distinguished families attended. Amongst the company were Doña Manuela daughter of H. E. the Governor, and other members of his family, Señora de Arana and daughter, the lady of Don Antonio Diaz and daughters, one of whom—*Alzira*, sung the beautiful air of *El amor y la locura*—fearful words these—Heaven avert from the fair *Alzira* the fate of *Almira*

"She loved and it drove her mad."

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

There were performances at this Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The house well attended.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned most respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has disposed of his establishment "The Steam-boat Hotel," in this City, and requests that all outstanding accounts against him may be presented without delay at the Store of Mr. J. G. Lowrie, as he is about to absent himself from the country for the United States.

W. A. PALMER.

Montevideo, November 3, 1840.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish.......				dollars each } no price.
Do. Patriot				do. do. } no price.
Plata macuquina				do. for one } no price.
Dollars, Spanish				do. each. } no price.
Do Patriot and Patacones..				do. do. } no price.
Six per cent Stock... ...	65	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	none			
Exchange on England .. .	2½	a	2⅝	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	19	a	20	per patacon
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, for Eng. & Ger.	52	a	53	dls.p.pesada
Do. for France.....	47	a	49	do.
Do. for N.America..	44	a	46	do.
Do. for Spain.......	49	a	51	do.
Do. salted	50	a	60	do.
Do. Horse	20	a	22	do.each.
Calf skins.......	41	a	44	
Sheep skins, common.....	24	a	26	per dozen
Do. fine.........	28	a	30	do
Deer skins...............	19	a	22	do.
Goat skins...............	33	a	38	do.
Nutria Skins........ ...	6	a	6½	do. perlb.
Chinchilli Skins..	99	a	100	do.perdozen
Horse hair, short..........	44	a	49	per arroba.
Do. mixed.........	49	a	52	do.
Do. long.....	99	a	110	do.
Wool, common, washed...	16	a	19	do.
Do. picked............	32	a	33	do.
Do. shorn from skins....	40	a	42	do.
Do. mestiza, dirty... ..	16	a	27	do.
Tallow, pure....	24	a	26	do.
Do. with grease.......	22	a	24	do.
Jerked Beef.	33	a	40	per quintal
Horns, mixed....	275	a	380	per mil.
Do. Ox....	550	a	660	do.
Salt, on board...........		a		per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr.ct.pr.month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week dollars. The lowest price dollars. *no transactions.*

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2½ pence. The lowest ditto 2½ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.